672,317

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NEWS	8	DEC 15	MEDLINE update schedule for December 2004
NEWS	9	DEC 17	ELCOM reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	10	DEC 17	COMPUAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	11	DEC 17	SOLIDSTATE reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	12	DEC 17	CERAB reloaded; updating to resume; current-awareness alerts (SDIs) affected
NEWS	13	DEC 17	THREE NEW FIELDS ADDED TO IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB
NEWS	14	DEC 30	EPFULL: New patent full text database to be available on STN
NEWS	15	DEC 30	CAPLUS - PATENT COVERAGE EXPANDED
NEWS	16	JAN 03	No connect-hour charges in EPFULL during January and February 2005
NEWS	17	FEB 25	CA/CAPLUS - Russian Agency for Patents and Trademarks (ROSPATENT) added to list of core patent offices covered
NEWS	18	FEB 10	STN Patent Forums to be held in March 2005
NEWS	19	FEB 16	STN User Update to be held in conjunction with the 229th ACS National Meeting on March 13, 2005
NEWS	20	FEB 28	PATDPAFULL - New display fields provide for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS	21	FEB 28	BABS - Current-awareness alerts (SDIs) available
NEWS	22	FEB 28	MEDLINE/LMEDLINE reloaded
NEWS	23	MAR 02	GBFULL: New full-text patent database on STN
NEWS	24	MAR 03	REGISTRY/ZREGISTRY - Sequence annotations enhanced
NEWS	25	MAR 03	MEDLINE file segment of TOXCENTER reloaded

NEWS EXPRESS JANUARY 10 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 10 JANUARY 2005

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NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

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FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 09:28:21 ON 07 MAR 2005

=> FIL STNGUIDE
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                    SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.21       0.21

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FILE CONTAINS CURRENT INFORMATION.
LAST RELOADED: Mar  4, 2005 (20050304/UP).

=> file ca biosis medline
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                                                           ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                         0.06       0.27

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FILE 'MEDLINE' ENTERED AT 09:29:27 ON 07 MAR 2005

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E2         6005     COLLINS/BI
E3            0 --> COLLINS DANIEL/BI
E4            4     COLLINS3/BI
E5            2     COLLINS4/BI
E6            5     COLLINSA/BI
E7           27     COLLINSAE/BI
E8            1     COLLINSCRAFT/BI
E9           58     COLLINSELLA/BI
E10           1     COLLINSET/BI
E11          50     COLLINSI/BI
E12         113     COLLINSIA/BI

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E10          14     COLLINS DANIEL P/AU
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E12           2     COLLINS DANIEL R/AU

=> s e3 or e10
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=> e collins d/au
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E4          197     COLLINS D A/AU
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E7         443      COLLINS D C/AU
E8           1      COLLINS D CLAY/AU
E9          10      COLLINS D D/AU
E10          2      COLLINS D DIXON/AU
E11         31      COLLINS D E/AU
E12         54      COLLINS D F/AU

=> s e3
L2         352 "COLLINS D"/AU

=> s collins d p/au
L3          31 COLLINS D P/AU

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E7          10      HAPKE M R/AU
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E12         37      HAPKE P/AU

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E5           1      BUCHERT CH/AU
E6           3      BUCHERT DAGOBERT/AU
E7           6      BUCHERT E/AU
E8           1      BUCHERT E D/AU
E9           1      BUCHERT E J/AU
E10          2      BUCHERT E T/AU
E11          2      BUCHERT ELAINE/AU
E12          4      BUCHERT ELAINE T/AU

=> s e2 or e4
L5           4 "BUCHERT C"/AU OR "BUCHERT CAROL A"/AU

=> s hapke joel h/au
L6           3 HAPKE JOEL H/AU

=> s l1 or l2 or l3 or l4 or l5 or l6
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=> s cd94
L8        1496 CD94

=> s cd161
L9         470 CD161

=> s l8 and l9
L10        131 L8 AND L9

=> s l7 and l10
L11          1 L7 AND L10

=> d l11 bib
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L11 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CA COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 140:283944 CA
TI Methods for separating cells by agglutinating cells via cell surface antigen recognition
IN **Collins, Daniel P.; Hapke, Joel H.; Buchert, Carol A.**
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 16 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004062766	A1	20040401	US 2003-672317	20030926
WO 2004029208	A2	20040408	WO 2003-US30265	20030926

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2002-414692P P 20020927

=> s t(W)(cell or lymphocyte)
L12 655059 T(W)(CELL OR LYMPHOCYTE)

=> s l10 and l12
L13 83 L10 AND L12

=> s (isolat? or separat? or purif? or prepar?)(5a)l12
L14 25375 (ISOLAT? OR SEPARAT? OR PURIF? OR PREPAR?)(5A) L12

=> l10 and l14
L10 IS NOT A RECOGNIZED COMMAND
The previous command name entered was not recognized by the system.
For a list of commands available to you in the current file, enter
"HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>).

=> s l10 and l14
L15 3 L10 AND L14

=> duplicate remove
ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l15
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L15
L16 3 DUPLICATE REMOVE L15 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d l16 bib ab 1-3

L16 ANSWER 1 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2003:357970 BIOSIS
DN PREV200300357970
TI Zoledronic Acid Is More Effective in Stimulating gammadelta T Cells Than Pamidronate.
AU Baker, Jeanette [Reprint Author]; Verneris, Michael R. [Reprint Author]; Schimmelpfennig, Christoph H. [Reprint Author]; Negrin, Robert S. [Reprint Author]
CS Bone Marrow Transplantation, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA
SO Blood, (November 16 2002) Vol. 100, No. 11, pp. Abstract No. 3699. print.
Meeting Info.: 44th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology. Philadelphia, PA, USA. December 06-10, 2002. American Society of Hematology.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DT Conference; (Meeting)

Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 6 Aug 2003
Last Updated on STN: 6 Aug 2003
AB Stimulation of peripheral blood lymphocytes with pamidronate and IL-2 is known to induce gammadelta T cell expansion and activation. Zoledronic acid is a newer aminobisphosphinate which has recently been FDA approved. While zoledronic acid is more potent at inhibiting bone reabsorption nothing is known about its ability to stimulate gammadelta T cells. Here, we compared the effects of zoledronic acid with pamidronate on gammadelta T cell activation, expansion, and antitumor activity. PBMC from healthy donors were cultured with either pamidronate (40mM) or zoledronic acid (1mM) on day 0 with either high (300IU/ml) or low (10IU/ml) dose IL-2. Both types of aminobisphosphonates yielded a substantial increase in the total of number of cultured cells over 14-21 days. In the low dose IL-2 groups there were considerable differences in the fold expansion in the total number of cells (pamidronate 5x vs. zoledronic acid 15x). Differences in the high dose IL-2 groups were less remarkable (pamidronate 16x vs. zoledronic acid 20x). Under both IL-2 conditions the viability of the zoledronic acid stimulated cells was consistently higher than that of pamidronate. FACS analysis showed that zoledronic acid yielded higher percentages of gammadelta TCR+ cells after 7-14 days (apprx50-60% for pamidronate vs. apprx70-90% for zoledronic acid). Kinetic analysis of the gammadelta T cell expansion over time revealed substantial differences with the different aminobisphosphonates such that the gammadelta T cells in the zoledronic acid group expanded more rapidly than cells stimulated with pamidromate. FACS analysis at day 14-21 revealed that both groups of expanded cells were similar, with >90% of gammadelta T cells being Vgamma9+Vdelta2+ and the majority were CD4-CD8-. Multicolor FACS analysis showed that freshly **isolated** gammadelta **T cells** did not express activation (CD25, CD69, CD11a) or NK cell (CD56, **CD161**, **CD94**) markers, whereas >50% of the expanded gammadelta T cells expressed these receptors. There was no consistent difference in the phenotype for cells expanded with either bisphosphonate. Cytotoxicity was studied against the plasmacytoma cell lines RPMI 8226 and U266. Freshly **isolated** peripheral blood gammadelta **T cells** had no cytolytic activity, but by day 7-14 of culture, **purified** gammadelta **T cells** had 50-70% specific lysis against these targets (E:T=40:1). Recently studies have shown that NKG2D can act as a costimulatory receptor and reduce gammadelta TCR signaling threshold. We found that nearly all expanded gammadelta T cells expressed NKG2D and that blocking this molecule reduced cytotoxicity by apprx30-40%. Collectively, these studies show that both pamidronate and zoledronic acid induce gammadelta T cell expansion and proliferation, but that stimultion with zoledronic acid leads to a more rapid increase in the number of gammadelta T cells with an earlier onset in cytotoxicity as compared to pamidronate. Such information may be critical in the planning of studies using ex vivo expanded and activated gammadelta T cells.

L16 ANSWER 2 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2002:153159 BIOSIS
DN PREV200200153159
TI Bisphosphonate and IPP expanded gammadelta T cells have in vitro and in vivo antitumor function.
AU Baker, Jeanette [Reprint author]; Verneris, Michael R. [Reprint author]; Kivivuori, Sanna M. [Reprint author]; Schimmelpfennig, Christoph H. [Reprint author]; Negrin, Robert S. [Reprint author]
CS Bone Marrow Transplantation, Stanford University, Stanford, CA, USA
SO Blood, (November 16, 2001) Vol. 98, No. 11 Part 1, pp. 167a. print.
Meeting Info.: 43rd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology, Part 1. Orlando, Florida, USA. December 07-11, 2001. American Society of Hematology.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LA English

ED Entered STN: 21 Feb 2002
Last Updated on STN: 26 Feb 2002
AB The use of bisphosphonates in patients with MM reduces skeletal complications. Recent studies have shown that bisphosphonates are structurally similar to isopentenyl pyrophosphate (IPP) which is a putative ligand recognized by Vgamma9Vdelta2 gammadelta T cells, such cells may mediate antitumor activity. We evaluated the effects of bisphosphonates and IPP on gammadelta T cell expansion, phenotype, cytokine production and antitumor cytotoxicity. PBMC from 14 healthy donors were cultured with pamidronate, IPP and the non-aminobisphosphonate etidronate with 300IU of IL2/ml. After 7-14 days in culture with IPP or pamidronate 50-70% of the T cells expressed the gammadelta T cell receptor as compared to cells that were cultured with etidronate or IL2 alone where <5% of the cells were gammadelta T cells. The gammadelta T cells expanded between 30-500 fold under these culture conditions. Cytokine production over time in culture revealed high basal secretion of IFNgamma and IL-5 at days 14-21 of culture, where as IL2 secretion was noted beyond day 21. Minimal to no IL-4, IL-10 or TNFalpha were secreted. FACS analysis showed that (>90%) of gammadelta T tells expressed the Vgamma9Vdelta2 receptor, with the majority being CD4-CD8- double negative, and less than 10% expressing either CD8+ or CD4+. Interestingly 15-26% were CD4+CD8+ double positive. Cytotoxicity was studied against the cell lines RPMI 8226, U266, Daudi, HELA and MC-IXC. No cytolytic activity was observed at the initiation of culture but by 7-14 days the cells had 50-70% specific lysis against these cell lines at an E:T of 40:1. MACS **separated** gammadelta+ **T cells** had higher lytic ability against the tumor cell lines than the gammadelta- T cells. Multicolor FACS analysis show that the expanded gammadelta T cells are a heterogeneous population expressing a variety of molecules including CD2, CD56, **CD161**, **CD94**, CD69, CD25 and CD11a. gammadelta T cells expressing NK and activation markers had enhanced cytotoxicity. To further test the efficacy of gammadelta T cell in vivo, a sensitive bioluminescent assay for tumor growth and response to therapy was utilized. In preliminary experiments luciferase transfected MC-IXC and SK-OV-3 (5X104) were injected into SCID mice. 72 hours later pure gammadelta T cells (>97%)were injected (7.5X106). gammadelta T cell treated animals bearing the MC-IXC but not SK-OV-3 tumors had markedly reduced tumor signal and enhanced survival as compared to PBS treated animals. These data demonstrate that gammadelta T cells are readily expandable and have both in vitro and in vivo activity.

L16 ANSWER 3 OF 3 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2005 The Thomson Corporation on STN
AN 2001:311322 BIOSIS
DN PREV200100311322
TI The NK associated **CD94** C-type lectin is expressed in T-large granular lymphoproliferative disorders (T-LGLP).
AU Leymarie, V. [Reprint author]; Mauvieux, L. [Reprint author]; Delabesse, E. [Reprint author]; Hermine, O. [Reprint author]; Valensi, F. [Reprint author]; Cerf-Bensussan, N. [Reprint author]; Macintyre, E. A. [Reprint author]
CS Laboratoire Central d'Hematologie, Service Clinique d'Hematologie, Inserm E9925, Hopital Necker, Paris, France
SO Blood, (November 16, 2000) Vol. 96, No. 11 Part 2, pp. 41b. print.
Meeting Info.: 42nd Annual Meeting of the American Society of Hematology. San Francisco, California, USA. December 01-05, 2000. American Society of Hematology.
CODEN: BLOOAW. ISSN: 0006-4971.
DT Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LA English
ED Entered STN: 27 Jun 2001
Last Updated on STN: 19 Feb 2002
AB T large granular lymphoproliferative diseases (T-LGLP) are heterogeneous, but represent a clinically, morphologically and immunologically distinct disorder. They usually express CD3, abTCR, CD8 and CD57 but have also been shown to variably express the NK associated CD16 and/or CD56 antigens. In order to determine whether T-LGLP demonstrate other characteristics of NK cells, we analysed expression of KIR and NK antigens (CD158a, CD158b, p70, p140, Pen5, **CD161**, **CD94** and

NKG2A) by flow cytometry. Nine patients were studied: they had a chronic clinical course. Half presented neutropenia. We demonstrate by flow cytometry **CD94** positivity in 8/9 proliferations. The only **CD94** negative patient was the single case expressing both CD4 and CD8. **CD94** fluorescence intensity was variable from one patient to another but this did not correlate with neutropenia, clinical course or the expression of other cell surface markers. Lectin-like NK receptors are composed of the invariant **CD94** antigen associated with a variety of inhibitory or stimulatory NKG2 molecules. The mAb Z199, which recognises the NKG2A inhibitory isoform, was negative in all T-LGLP but identified a discret subset of PBL in healthy control. In 3/3 cases, in **separated** LGL-**T cells**, RT-PCR confirmed the presence of **CD94** and the absence of NKG2A and NKG2B transcripts. In contrast, other KIR receptors, Pen5 and **CD161** expression was very heterogeneous and did not allow subdivision of this limited serie. Our results demonstrate that **CD94** but not NKG2A can be added to the list of NK associated (although not restricted) markers which are expressed by T-LGLP. Unlike CD16 and CD56, **CD94** is expressed by the majority of our cases. IL-15 has recently been shown to modulate **CD94** expression, at least in vitro. It also triggers proliferation and cytotoxicity of T-LGLP. It is possible that IL-15 is implicated in the activation of these proliferations via its interaction with **CD94** and a NKG2 other than NKG2A and NKG2B. Even if we could not distinguish between a de novo expression of **CD94** on LGL-T or a selective expansion of **CD94**+T cells in T-LGLP, our data suggest that **CD94**/NKG2 expression may play a central role in the physiopathology of T-LGLP. Further analysis of these receptors will contribute to a better understanding of T-LGLP.

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COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	51.74	52.01

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 09:42:04 ON 07 MAR 2005

10/672,317

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	255	(424/93.71).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:14
L2	2734	(435/7.23).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:14
L3	922	(435/7.24).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:14
L4	373	(435/7.25).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:14
L5	114	(435/355).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:14
L6	1013	(435/372).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:14
L7	56	(435/372.1).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:14
L8	88	(435/372.2).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:14
L9	255	(435/372.3).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:14
L10	5131	L1 or L2 or L3 or L4 or L5 or L6 or L7 or L8 or L9	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:14
L11	880	glycophorin	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:15
L12	2	107FMN	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:15

L13	0	YTH89	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:15
L14	2	"YTH89.1"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:15
L15	16499	E4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:15
L16	17331	L11 OR L12 OR L13 OR L14 OR L15	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:15
L17	237821	AGGLUTINAT$8 OR CLUMP$4 OR AGGREGAT$8	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:15
L18	61486	DEXTRAN	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:16
L19	103	l10 and l16 and l17 and l18	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:18

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Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	205	CD94	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:55
L2	20	KP43	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:56
L3	8	KP ADJ "43"	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:56
L4	167	NKG2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:56
L5	0	NKG ADJ 2	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:56
L6	274	L1 OR L2 OR L3 OR L4	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:57
L7	42	CD161	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:57
L8	25	NKR ADJ P1?	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:57
L9	62	L7 OR L8	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:58
L10	29	L6 AND L9	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:58
L11	255	(424/93.71).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:58
L12	2734	(435/7.23).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:58

L13	922	(435/7.24).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:58
L14	373	(435/7.25).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:58
L15	114	(435/355).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:58
L16	1013	(435/372).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:58
L17	56	(435/372.1).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:58
L18	88	(435/372.2).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:58
L19	255	(435/372.3).CCLS.	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	OR	OFF	2005/03/07 08:58
L20	5131	L11 or L12 or L13 or L14 or L15 or L16 or L17 or L18 or L19	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:59
L21	3	L10 AND L20	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; DERWENT	ADJ	ON	2005/03/07 08:59